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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SKIMMED MILK AND ANTI-SKIMMED MILK.

Mr Breck—The expediency of rearing calves by any particular mode, must always be determined by circumstances. At a great distance from market, and where butter and cheese are of secondary consideration to beef, the best mode probably is to let calves suck all the milk, (or as much of it as they please,) and either let them run with the cow at all times, or be let to them two or three times a day. But in proportion as milk, butter, and cheese become objects of profit, the advantages of this mode will be less. I have reared calves by nearly all the various modes that I have ever seen recommended, and find they all have their peculiar advantages and disadvantages—varying with the relative value of butter, cheese and beef, and other circumstances.

In the northern and eastern section of our country, I should in *general* prefer teaching the calves to *drink*, instead of letting them suck. They become more completely domesticated in this way—always look to man as their protector—are so tame and quiet that they may always be handled—and there is less trouble in "breaking," either for cows or oxen. If they are taught to drink, their food may be regulated both as to quantity and quality, just as is desired. Skimmed milk, or oil-cake gruel, &c. may be mixed with new milk in any proportion, and at the proper time, the new milk may be entirely discontinued. By giving new milk till the calf is three weeks old, I have found no difficulty in having them do well on skimmed milk and oil-cake gruel afterwards, provided due care has been taken in feeding.

I would not recommend this mode to a *careless* man, or one who did not see that his animals were properly attended; for a disregard of the health of the calf, and giving its food too cold, or in a sour state, might spoil it in a few days. But with *proper* care they will do well. I have had calves fat, *very* fat, at two months old, which never had a drop of new milk after the third week from their birth. Their food was skimmed milk and oil-cake gruel, given at the *right time* and at the *right temperature*—always taking care that they were kept dry and *comfortable*.

Being in the neighborhood of Albany, the other day, I called to see Messrs. Corning & Sotham's Hereford cattle. I found about sixty head, all in fine condition—beautiful animals. But the calves most attracted my attention. There were some fifteen or twenty of them, and had all been reared *entirely* without new milk; yet they were in fine order--not *fat*, but in thrifty growing trim, and as sleek as moles. One fact will show that they could not have had *much* cream with their skimmed milk and gruel. The woman who has charge of the dairy, assured me, that on a trial with seven of the cows that first calved, they gave a fraction over *eight pounds* of butter each, per week. Mr Sotham sells his butter as fast as made, at 20 to 22 cts. per pound. His yearlings, raised in this way last year, are *very* fine.

These facts show that the rearing of good cattle, with good management, is practicable, without new milk. ECONOMY.

CLAPP'S PULVERIZER.

In an account in the London Gardener's Chronicle, of the proceedings at a weekly council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at London, on the 13th of March, we find the following:

"Mr Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner of Massachusetts, and at present engaged in an agricultural tour through Europe, having presented at the previous Council, the model of a new implement, transmitted from Boston, in the United States, to this country, by Mr Isaac Clapp, for which the Council voted their best thanks, and ordered all shipping charges to be paid, has laid before the Society Mr Clapp's own account of his invention. This implement consists essentially of two rollers confined loosely on a fixed axle, and followed closely by an attached scarifier, formed of a single row of strong tines. Mr Clapp states:—"I have used this implement on newly-plowed sward-land to great advantage. The greatest value which I consider it as possessing, consists in the despatch with which it works, and the perfect control it gives one over the soil, producing a rotation of soil, which, in my opinion, is as advantageous as a rotation of crops. The working of the soil in rotation can be best effected by the use of the Pulverizer, the second year, in place of the plow, leaving the sod to decompose, and then sowing grass-seed, or a second crop, on the surface given by the first plowing. If seeded to grass the second year, and after the ground has acquired a sward equal to that first turned under, it may then be re-plowed, bringing to the surface a vegetable mould that will insure an abundant crop without the aid of manure. By cultivating the soil in this manner, we have always one vegetable mould at work, and one at rest."

Mr Isaac Clapp, the inventor of the implement above noticed, is a worthy farmer of Dorchester. His invention has been described and highly recommended in our columns, by the former editor of the Farmer, Allen Putnam, Esq. Mr Teschemacher, also, has expressed a high opinion of its value. The Essex Agricultural Society, at its last annual Show, awarded Mr Clapp a premium for the "Pulverizer"—and we believe it is destined to come into as general use as any other improved implement in husbandry.—Ed. N. E. F.

Carrots.—This year we shall adopt an average distance of 18 inches from row to row; but in order the more efficiently to use the horse-hoe, we shall sow the seed in rows alternately 1 foot and 2 feet apart; the one-foot interval to be kept clean by hand-hoeing, and the two-feet interval by the horse-hoe; thus, *one* side, at any rate, of every row, will have the benefit of deep stirring.—*Gard. Chron.*

From the Maine Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF CUCUMBERS.

Messrs. Editors—An unknown friend recently forwarded me a copy of an agricultural paper, published in Massachusetts, in which I noticed the following paragraph, marked with a pen:

"It is desirable that those who have succeeded in the cultivation of the cucumber, make known their practice, and that they detail, with as much definiteness as possible, the manner in which so important and useful a result is to be brought about."

For several years I have been in the practice of growing this vegetable for the market. In my earliest undertakings, I was, like all novices inclined to the belief that *old* ground was preferable to *new*, and that it was next to impossible to grow a good crop unless the soil had been previously "*ameliorated*," and its texture refined by manuring and cultivation during a series of several years. This error, however, soon corrected itself, and I found to my chagrin and mortification, that old soils, however rich in the principles of vegetable life, are wholly unfit for this use, and that I must either modify my practice, or "lose my trade."

It so chanced, in breaking up a piece of pasture ground, that a small triangular piece remained unoccupied, and my hired man insisted on planting it in melons and cucumbers, a proposition to which I consented, and the piece was accordingly planted with these seeds. A small shovelfull of old hog manure was deposited in each hill, and in the autumn as fine a crop of melons was gathered as I ever saw raised, while the cucumbers flourished equally as well, and were untouched by worms or bugs, and bore profusely until vegetation was arrested by the frost. Since then I have chosen *new* soil, and have never failed of a good crop.

Westbrook, April, 1844. Chatham.

Recipe for Preserving Eggs.—A friend in Sherburne has sent us the following recipe to preserve eggs. He states that he has kept barrels of them, and finds no difficulty in keeping them good for a year. He says:

To one peck of lime put one pound of alum, and make a solution as for whitewashing. Put the tip of the egg down, to prevent the yolk adhering to the side, then fill up the vessel that contains the eggs, with the solution, so as to cover them completely. In a few days the lime will become dry, then fill the cask with sea water, or brine of the same strength, to be kept moist.—*Mass. Plowman.*

To kill Lice upon Cattle.—The Southern Cultivator says, that lice upon cattle can be killed by washing them with a decoction of sassafras, or tea made of red pepper pods, or both mixed together. Now, if red pepper pods, or what is the same in effect, a tea made of Cayenne pepper, will kill these vermin, it is certainly a safe remedy. Try it, and if it proves successful, let every farmer know it.—*Maine Far.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

THRIFTY AND UNTHRIFTY FARMING.

Friend Breck—I recently made an excursion of some distance in the country, and tarried for a short time in a farming community, where the first eighteen or twenty years of my early days were spent. Many years have elapsed since, and other pursuits have engrossed my time and attention. Yet, often my mind reverts to the scenes of youth, and memory rolls back the recollections of other days, when, in common with all the rural community in which I resided, I felt all the joyous hope of seed-time, entered with zeal into all the labors and excitement of haymaking and harvest, and shared in all the frolic and glee of husking parties; and in all the thoughtlessness and buoyancy of youth, looked forward for thanksgiving, as the best of all the days in the year.

In visiting the place after an absence of some twenty or more years, I found many striking changes had taken place; many an honest, brawny limbed farmer, then lord of his broad acres, now occupied but his six feet by two, in the "auld kirk yard;" and others that were then in the vigor of manhood, and had been spared, were bowed down with age, and their thick locks had been plucked by the fingers of time, or silvered o'er by the frosts of 70 or 80 winters. Many of my schoolmates who were then wild and reckless youths, with whom I had an hundred times tried the "tug of war" at *long hold* and *side hug*, were now staid and steady farmers—heads of families, engaged in all the business scenes of life. And of the bright eyed, flaxen-haired lassses, many were transformed to sober and careful housewives and mothers,—and others were quietly sleeping the slumber that knows no awakening—most of whom had been carried off in all the bloom of youth and early womanhood, by that scourge of New England—consumption.

But as the whole country was covered with snow, I could not make much of an agricultural survey, but upon inquiry, I learned that many farms had from bad management and culture very much deterioated, and greatly lessened in value; others had held on the even tenor of their way, and wintered about the same number of cattle they did formerly, and some few in the hands of enterprising, intelligent farmers, were advancing with a sure and steady pace, that would yearly add to their value, and to the wealth of their owners.

There had been several causes in operation to exhaust the first named class of farms—such as plowing the lands in the autumn, where much of the finer portion of the soil was blown off by the winds, and washed by the rains and melting snows, and suffering their cattle to roam over their mowing fields, both fall and spring, with a reckless waste of their manure.

In conversation with one of those farmers (a Mr G.,) whose farms had run backwards, I suggested to him the idea of collecting the leaves and decaying vegetable matter from a piece of woodland near by. "Why," says he, "I haint much opinion of this vegetable matter—'t is sour stuff—only give me dung enough from the hovel windows, and I can raise as good crops as Mr I. does, with all his swamp muck, lime, compost, and book-farming." I inquired if he took an agricultural paper. "No," said he—"I did take one several years ago, and that had so much to tell about a new kind of potato, that they sold for twentyfive cents a pound, and after all, it warnt no better than the long reds; and about tree corn and mulberry trees; and a good many farmers got *bit*, by believing their great stories, that I got sick of, and stopped it, and would not now take the gift of one."

I afterwards called upon Mr I., the "book farmer," as Mr G. sneeringly called him, and found him a middle-aged, intelligent farmer, who was quietly improving his farm by every means within his reach. I was so much interested in his management, that I thought I would attempt to communicate an account of it to the public, through the columns of your useful journal, with the hope that other farmers might be benefited by his example.

Upon looking into his barn, I found his hovel floors were water-tight, and sloping toward the back side. In the rear of the cattle, was a kind of trough, of the width of 12 or 15 inches, made by sinking one of the floor plank two inches; this was also water-tight: the droppings from the cattle mostly fell into the trough, and by giving his cattle a good bedding of litter every night, they were kept comfortable, and nearly as clean as when at pasture. He had the past winter used several loads of sawdust from a shingle mill, and leather shavings from the currier's, for the purpose of bedding, and soaking up the urine. The hovels were daily cleared out by wheeling the manure and litter into the centre of the yard, (which is dishing,) and piling it up in a snug heap. His barn is so situated he cannot dig a cellar under it, but intends the coming season to build a shed for the purpose of keeping his manure under cover in future. The floors of his horse stable are tight: every day it is cleared, and the manure and litter is spread under a shed, and by being trodden by his stock, it does not heat and fire-fang, as is too often the case. Most of his winter manure will be mixed with swamp mud, to compost through the summer. I inquired respecting a heap near his barn: he said there were two cartloads of lime mortar, that he bought for a trifle of a man who had taken down a large house: it was mixed with about four loads of brake-root turf, about 18 months ago; it had been left this length of time for the purpose of having the plaster come to pieces, and rotting the turf. Last fall it was shovelled over, and two lime casks of fleshings, procured at the tanner's, mixed with it. He thought while this animal matter was decomposing there would be a large amount of nitrogen generated, and give him a large amount of nitrate of lime by spring, when it would be again shovelled over, and 35 bushels of good ashes mixed, and then applied to an acre and half of ground, upon which he should sow wheat: I think he said the compost was to be put on after the ground was plowed, and to be harrowed in with the wheat. The ashes he had purchased at ten cents per bushel.

He had a cartload of the waste wool, or flying, from the wool carder's: this was to be boiled for a short time in lye, to cleanse the oil and grease, and to render the wool more decomposible. By way of experiment, a part of it would be used to manure some of his corn and potatoes in the hill, the rest would be mixed in the compost heap, to remain a year or so. He also had a large quantity of old woollen rags, that he bought of a storekeeper for a trifle—having, he said, read in some book that 100 lbs. of woollen rags contained as much nitrogen as 3000 lbs. of cow manure. Some of these rags were to be chopped up and steeped in urine for a few days, then to be partially dried and sprinkled with gypsum, and used as manure in the corn and potato hills; the other part would, like the waste wool, be composted. He had a number of casks of fleshings that were obtained at the tanners, which would be mixed with vegetable mould soon as the snow was off, and he could obtain it; he also has the hair, lime, and piths of horns from the tan-yard; the bones are broken up by the hammer and mixed with manure and plowed in; they will slowly decompose, and supply phosphate of lime to his land: he had about two barrels of the settlings of salts from the pearlash factory—similar, he thought, to the material known as glass factory manure; an account of its use and value is given in Mr Colman's Fourth Report, pages 344-5, by a Mr Jarvis. There were a few inches of lye upon the top of the salts in the barrels, so strong as to float an egg with nearly one-half its surface above the lye. This, he assured me, according to Mr Jarvis' statement, would convert 10 or 15 loads of loam or muck into a compost equal to the same amount of good stable manure. All these materials, sawdust, wool fleshings, hair, lime, piths of horns, and salts from the potash, he had for removing, as they were considered a nuisance, and of no value by the manufacturers or owners. The droppings of the fowls are occasionally scraped from the boards over which the hens roosted, and put in old casks: in the spring it will be moistened with urine and ground to pieces with a hoe, and mixed with plaster of Paris, to be applied to grass land, or put about the corn and potato hills, at the first or second hoeing;—he styles it "Yankee guano." He has a strong tight box under his back house, in which is frequently thrown gypsum, or charcoal dust obtained from the coal-pen of the village blacksmith: it absorbs the smell, and once in a week or two, the contents of the box are mixed with dry peat or sawdust, or some other material, to absorb the liquid part, and put into old tight barrels. This is home-manufactured *poudrette*. His hog-yard, of good size, has been dug to the depth of 18 inches, and a good plank floor over the whole, which makes it easy shovelling out the manure. The suds from the wash are conveyed to it by a spout, which with the manure of his hogs, mixed with the loam, muck, and other materials, makes many loads of valuable manure. He has tried many experiments that he has seen recommended in the agricultural books and papers, that he has read; says, after he became "one and twenty," he did not feel obliged in all things to follow in the "footsteps of his worthy predecessor," his father, and sometimes pursued a new track, and went upon his own hook. He intends getting a small quantity of guano and ground bones the coming spring, for the purpose of testing them by the side of other manures. Several of the kinds he has not yet tried, but from his remarks, I feel satisfied he will find them all valuable helps for increasing his crops, and from the nature of some of them, valuable and permanent improvers of his soils.

If you think any thing I have written, is worth publishing, it is at your service.

Salem, April 1844. —— ——.

Every gate-post on the farm should have an augur hole bored in it, to be filled with grease and plugged up, to grease the latches and hinges. Want of grease is often observed, but from not having it at hand, it is generally never applied.—*Selected.*

GUANO AND TURNIPS.

As few subjects at the present day are more interesting to our agricultural readers than the comparative merits of manures on the various soils, we notice the following statement made by Mr Vivian, M. P., as Chairman of the Swansea Farmers' Club. At the recent meeting of that Club, Mr Vivian said he "would at present only allude to a trial which he had recently made of three manures with Swedish turnips. He had divided the field into three nearly equal portions, and had manured one part with farm-yard manure, another with bone-dust, and the third with guano. The crops from the two first were good, that from the dung having rather more leaf than the other, but the guano crop, which was in the centre of the field, had failed entirely—from what cause he knew not. His farm man stated that he had mixed sixty bushels of ashes with three hundred weight of guano, and that the manure was drilled in and covered with an inch and a half of soil under the seed. However, the seed did not vegetate. At the same time he should mention that some Norfolk turnip seed thrown broadcast over the ground, had done very well, showing that the guano was favorable to vegetation, but that it was ticklish stuff for the farmer to meddle with in turnip crops. On grass land he had found it answer well; but where this and other artificial manures could be applied with the greatest advantage, appeared to him to be on farms that were not easy of access, and where the land had been completely run out, such, for instance, as the farm he had lately taken. Grain crop after grain crop had been grown there, and in most instances the crop had been carried off the land. His difficulty was to make a start and provide keep for stock, so as to get yard manure. This he was endeavoring to do by growing turnips and other green crops, by means of artificial manures, and in such cases they might be valuable. But after all, the farmer's chief dependence for manure must be on his own farm-yard."—*Welsh pap.*

[There is danger attending the *immediate* application of guano as a manure. It should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before the seed is put in above it.—*Gard. Chron.*]

PLANTING CORN.

The season was so forward in the latter part of April that some farmers planted corn in their fields. We doubt whether they will gain much in the growth by planting thus early; we shall in all probability have frosts that will cut it down and put it back as far as the corn planted later, and perhaps kill much of it.

People in this latitude seldom commence planting corn before May; what is planted from the 10th to the 20th, when the season is forward enough, succeeds as well as any, and we often see good corn that was planted as late as the 25th.

As the seed for an acre costs but a trifle it is advisable to drop more than you expect to have grow through the season; for the birds must have some and the worms will eat some, so we must calculate accordingly. The labor of thinning out by hand is not great; we are paid for it by having a selection of the best stalks. Weeds in the hill must often be pulled out by the hand, and it is as easy to pull up stalks as weeds.

Manuring in Hills.—A majority of our farmers still follow the old practice of putting a shovelful of manure in each hill of corn. Some do it because they say they have not manure enough to spread over the whole field; some to bring the corn forward earlier; while others follow this course because their ancestors practiced it. The arguments against this practice are, that it requires more labor; it exposes the seed to more worms, it gives more stalk than corn in proportion, and the land is not left in so good condition for the next season as when the manure is spread over the ground.

The labor of tilling an acre of corn or of potatoes is so great that no farmer can afford to plant poor ground. If he has but little manure, he should plant but little. He will earn more by laboring for his neighbors than by planting ground that is not rich enough for a good harvest. If any one doubts whether he could make his crops and his land better by spreading the whole manure over his ground, he can easily try one field or a part of one. It is certain that many farmers raise fine crops of corn, without being at the trouble of doling out messes to each hill.

When the manure is spread and partially buried with a plow or a harrow, it is not a good practice to make deep furrows for the seed corn, and a plow is a poor tool for furrowing out the ground. Some farmers drag a draft chain along to make marks for the seed, but this is hard labor. A post four feet in length, with two teeth in it and a pair of shafts for a horse is a better instrument; the teeth should be broad like cultivator teeth, as was stated in our last paper.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

POTATO PLANTING.

The same objection lies to putting manure into potato hills as into those of corn, though we often plant cold and low grounds with potatoes, where a little manure in the hills is thought to operate to good advantage. But in such ground it will prove better, and more easy, to spread on the manure and trust to the man who buries the potatoes to haul in some of it to each hill; in this way you avail yourself of the advantage of both methods—of spreading and of manuring in hills.

It seems not yet fully settled whether it is proper to cut potatoes for planting. We sometimes have a good harvest when nothing but the eyes are planted, but we think we are not so sure of it. It is reasonable to suppose that by a continued course of planting, the sizable and best shaped potatoes, we may keep up the species better than by cutting the seed or by planting the small and refuse potatoes.

It is very certain that potatoes will not thrive so well when planted for a number of years on the same ground, as by shifting, or rotation. There seems to be something poisonous about the vines and the rootlets of potatoes that not only unfits the ground for a succession of potato crops, but other crops following are also affected. It is advisable in all cases to avoid planting the same ground twice with this root, for two years in succession.

If you wish your potatoes to ripen in the ground you should plant early. When planted late, they will sometimes yield a larger quantity than when planted early, because early ones are sometimes cut short by a dry turn of weather at a critical time in their growth. But as such dry times are more likely to happen late than early in the season, you run more risk by late planting. The Long Red, or Long John, seldom has time to ripen in the field; it is therefore better for the table after ripening for some months in the cellar than when it is first dug.—*Ibid.*

[Where potatoes are cut for seed, the eyes should be planted as soon after as possible, and not suffered to wilt. Rolling in plaster and lime, after cutting, has been highly recommended, both for promoting growth and keeping off worms.]

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 20, 1844.

Apples, from Mr C. Tinkham, of Quakerville, Vt., presented by Samuel Downer, Esq., of Dorchester. The appearance of the apple was fine: flavor second rate.

Pears, by Mr Henry Vandine, of Cambridgeport. The tree was obtained from Flushing, L. I., as the Beurre Spence. It is probably a good baking pear, of second size—flavor as an eating fruit, very poor. Who has the Beurre Spence? we should like to see a specimen when in eating.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Ch'mn.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 27, 1844.

J. F. Allen, Esq., of Salem, presented a very fine bunch of Black Hamburg Grapes—the berries were large and the bloom rich and fine.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Saturday, April 27, 1844.

From John Bumstead, Roxbury, a brace of very fine Cucumbers. The specimens did his gardener great credit. For the Committee,

S. WALKER.

Cabbage Plants and Caterpillars.—Wm. Lever, near this city, having on hand some hundred thousand of spring cabbage plants, of a rare growth, and beautiful flavor, was some two or three weeks ago sore dismayed on beholding the frightful havoc made on them by caterpillars, which threatened immediate ruin to his crop. Mr Lever provided himself with a large quantity of very finely sifted sand, and by the simple plan of dusting the plants regularly before the dew had vanished, has most signally succeeded, for they are now in a most healthy condition, and the proprietor is realizing a good harvest from the proceeds—*Connecticut paper.*

Green Cornstalks make Rich Milk.—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club in New York, Mr Morris, of Morrisania, stated that he kept a dairy of 126 cows, to supply the New York market with milk. That he feeds them on green corn—he sows his corn broadcast—and says it makes better and richer milk than any other feed he has used, and there can be no doubt but that it produces more provender than any other vegetable. Mr Morris' statement exactly coincides with our notion. So much saccharine matter as cornstalks yield, must make rich milk.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

Mutilating shade trees and shrubbery is a penal offence in Maryland, as it should be everywhere. The person who has the disposition to commit such an act, we should suppose capable of stealing a sheep or robbing a hen-roost.

PLYMOUTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Supervisor for 1843.

(Continued.)

A claim was seasonably entered to the premium offered for an experiment in the application of saltpetre to land, by Nathan Whitman, of E. Bridgewater. The experiment has been satisfactorily conducted; and the result is, one square rod on the half acre where ten loads of barn manure were spread and plowed in, the produce was 47 1-2 lbs. of Indian corn, equal to 101 25-75 bushels per acre; one rod of an adjoining half acre on which 100 lbs. of saltpetre were sown, produced 48 1-4 lbs., equal to 102 70-75 bushels per acre. In all experiments of this kind, there is room for some doubt concerning the accuracy of the reported result. There may be difference in the strength of the soil, which is not perceived or not noted: when the harvest of a single rod is made the test of the product of the whole field, we are exposed to mistake in the selection. In this instance, we believe the applicant took an acre of as even quality as he could easily find on his farm. A cursory observer would probably think the soil on the half acre dressed with manure, rather the most energetic; but it is possible that the reverse is true. Repeated experiments will be necessary to show conclusively to what extent it will be for the interest of farmers to apply saltpetre to their fields. In appearance this has been a fair experiment, the plowing and cultivating on both half acres were the same, the result is sufficient encouragement to make other trials with the article. We suppose it always will have far less enduring influence on the soil than barn manure, but if it will always give a larger single crop of grain, the occasional use of it may very much advance the interests of farmers. The committee recommend the award of the premium of $10 to Mr Whitman.

Galen Manley, of N. Bridgewater, has made an experiment in the application of bone manure in consistence with the conditions on which a premium for that object is offered. Mr M. selected about an acre of land of apparent even quality; on 91 rods he spread ten loads of barn manure; on 82 rods twenty bushels of ground bones, then sowed three bushels of barley, cultivated and rolled. The 91 rods produced 14 3-4 bush., equal to 25 bush. 3 pecks 5 quarts and 1 pint per acre; the 82 rods dressed with 20 bush. bones, 13 3-4 bush., equal to 26 bush. 3 pecks 2 quarts 1 pint per acre. This experiment seems to have been fairly made. Perhaps Mr M. was not very judicious in the choice of a crop: few if any of the summer grains, do well when barn manure is applied in the year of sowing. It would have been a more exact experimont had there been only 80 rods manured and the same quantity dressed with bones. The committee recommend the award to Mr Manley of the premium, $12.

Five claims were regularly entered to the premiums offered for the largest quantities, and the richest compost manure. The claimants have all of them done something worthy of commendation in composting and applying manure to their fields; but if the Trustees could obtain no knowledge of the amount and merit of their labors beyond what can be drawn from the statements accompanying this report, they certainly would not think of bestowing reward in any shape. Why is it so difficult—shall we be obliged ultimately to say impossible?—to persuade farmers to give any thing like correct statements of their operations and the reasons of them? On the subject of manure it is of little importance to us, or to the public, to be informed how many loads of earth a man has carted into his barn or hog-yard, if we be left in ignorance concerning the time it remained there, the operations performed on it, the means employed to absorb the droppings of the stable and sty, and to prevent the escape of the richest gas. Full statements concerning compost heaps are of first importance, yet we often find them more imperfect than almost any others placed in our hands. Do applicants regard this too homely a subject for many remarks? Would they manifest their delicacy in the confinement of their language and labors on the subject to the barn and hog-stye, then they must expose themselves to great danger of wounding the delicate feelings of all visitants at the domicil by the offensive effluvia of the back yards of the house, particularly where the sink-spout empties. Careful composting of manure, wherever materials can be found at the house or barn, is productive of cleanliness: this, in a moral view, is at least a half virtue, and a whole one in view of bodily health and comfort. Refine as we may in our language or our supposed tastes for cleanly labors, we cannot easily shut our eyes to the fact, that, through all creation, life is subsisted on death; therefore we can neither be prudent men nor thrifty farmers without continual study and labor in the application of the decayed substances around us to purposes of vegetation. The committee think it would not be right to award the premiums with so slender evidence as has been presented of extraordinary exertion; but, willing to notice every degree of merit, they hope the Trustees will bestow the following gratuities, viz: to Galen Manley, of N. Bridgewater, $9; to Paul Hathaway $7; to Nahum Tribou $6; to Geo. W. Wood $5, of Middleborough; and to Jonathan Copeland, of W. Bridgewater, $4.

To the premiums offered for experiment in raising Indian corn, five claims have been entered. Nahum Tribou, of Middleborough, partially made the required experiment. He planted half an acre in hills and the same quantity in drills, not however, with so much accuracy as was desirable. In the culture of corn, Mr T. seems not to have receded far from the tradition of the fathers. He puts all the manure under the corn, and in the tillage raises very considerable hillocks, a practice inconsistent both with reason and experience. Through the misunderstanding of Mr T.'s laborers, the stalks were all cut in that part of the field planted in hills. We there weighed the produce of only one rod; it gave 30 lbs., equal to 64 bushels per acre: on the part in drills, a rod was weighed where the stalks were cut, and gave 39 1-4 lbs., equal to 85 55-75 bushels per acre: another rod, stalks not cut, gave 36 1-2 lbs., equal to 79 15-75 bushels per acre. This unusual result of a greater product where the stalks were cut, may be accounted for with a good degree of probability, by the fact that there was some descent from the rod where the stalks remained, to that on which they were cut: a little additional moisture in a dry season, may make a wide difference in the crop. In the field of Jonathan Copeland, West Bridgewater, there was a similar result. Mr C. stated that formerly a house stood on the field, the influence of which on vegetation may still continue, and the productive rod might have been specially affected by some relic of the house. These circumstances are thus minutely stated, because in a great number of trials, we have never known any other instance of a greater crop where the stalks had been cut. Mr C. prepared his field by spreading twenty loads of compost manure and plowing six or seven inches deep; ten loads more of compost manure were put under the corn. He would probably have had more corn, if all his manure had been plowed under the soil, as this appears warm enough to give corn a sufficiently vigorous first start. When the field was viewed in summer, the corn was shrinking under drought more than in any other field where experiment was making. The field is laid in tillage in too uneven a state for sightly or profitable cultivation. One rod in drills, stalks cut, 27 lbs., equal to 57 45-75 bush. per acre; stalks not cut, 31 3-4 lbs., equal to 67 55-75 bushels per acre. One rod in hills, stalks cut, 32 lbs., equal to 68 46 75 bush. per acre: stalks not cut, 30 3-4 lbs., equal to 65 45-75 bush. per acre. Paul Hathaway, of Middleborough, prepared his land for corn by plowing the sward in the fall of 1842; last spring, he spread on the acre thirty loads of compost manure, and harrowed it in with a heavily loaded harrow; he then furrowed four feet wide one way, and planted the part in hills about three feet apart, and that in drills about 18 inches—two spires were left in the drills and four in the hills. Mr H. selects his seed corn judiciously, and plants more than sufficient to seed the land, pulling up the least thrifty spires when it is hoed: this we believe a good practice when it is convenient to bestow so much labor. Mr H. said he had precisely the same number of spires on the half acre in hills as on that in drills. On a rod in hills, stalks cut 11th September, there was 22 1-4 lbs., equal to 47 35-75 bushels per acre; stalks not cut, 25 1-4 lbs., equal to 53 65-75 bushels per acre. On a rod in drills, stalks cut 31 1-4 lbs., equal to 66 65-75 bushels per acre; stalks not cut, 37 1-2 lbs., equal to 80 bushels per acre. All the above named applicants would probably have had more corn if they had planted a different kind of seed. The small and early kinds of corn are less likely to be injured by frost, but are not very productive.

Leonard Hill, of East Bridgewater, planted his corn on a field which produced potatoes in 1842. The land was very properly plowed deep the last spring; the manure applied, perhaps, as judiciously as it could be, and placed under the corn; but if he could have afforded more manure, and spread it evenly over the field, probably the crop would have been larger and the land been left in better condition. Manure under corn, especially when all that is applied is so placed, occasions too vigorous early growth, and fails in its influence before the corn is formed. This was manifestly the case in Mr H.'s field: there were numbers of large stalks without any ears, and probably would have been more, if he had omitted the top-dressing with ashes that was given. We think Mr H. uses the plow too much in the culture of corn; the plow should not enter the field after the first hoeing. Mr H. plowed twice, and it was fortunate for him that the growth of the corn prevented a third plowing as was intended. In other respects, the experiment in this field was well conducted. One rod in hills, stalks cut, gave 33 lbs., equal to 70 35 75 bushels per acre; stalks not cut, 38 lbs., equal to 81 5-75 bushels per acre; a rod in drills, stalks cut, 40 lbs., equal to 85 25-75 bushels per

acre; stalks not cut, 43 1-4 lbs., equal to 92 20-75 bushels per acre.

[Concluded in our next.]

PROPERTIES OF INDIAN CORN, &c.

[We copy the following from the published transactions of the Boston Natural History Society :]

At a regular meeting of the Society held June 21, 1843, Dr. C. T. Jackson made a verbal communication on researches made by himself and Mr A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, respecting the saline and other ingredients of *Zea mays*, and other grains, exhibiting specimens of seeds to which Mr Hayes' test of sulphate of copper, for the detection of the limits of the phosphates, had been applied. He also exhibited specimens to which tincture of iodine had been applied, which indicated the extent of the starch in each kind of grain and in several other plants. Mr Hayes' discovery of the limits of a salt of the peroxide of iron, was demonstrated by soaking Indian corn in sulphydrate of ammonia.

The relative proportions of oil in the different varieties of corn, was shown by sections of the kernel, also the relative proportions of the zeine of Gorham or the gluten of corn. The causes of the peculiar explosion and evolution of the starch and gluten of corn in parching, was explained by the decompesition of the oil in the cells of the transparent portions of the grain.

Dr. Jackson had observed, in April, 1840, while analyzing the ashes of Indian corn, that after combustion of the corn in a platina capsule, at a high temperature, the platina was rendered brittle, and was in part converted into a phosphuret of that metal. On examining into the cause of this, he discovered phosphoric acid united to some volatile or destructible base, mixed with the phosphates of lime and of magnesia.

His subsequent researches satisfied him that the volatile base in question was ammonia, which he separated by the action of potash and lime, at a temperature below that required for charring the grain.

By the action of nitric acid, he burnt out the carbonaceous matter from the ashes of corn, and procured a considerable quantity of glacial phosphoric acid. In all these experiments, thus far, the *whole* grain was employed.

In May, 1842, Mr A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, exhibited to the chemical association some specimens of southern corn, which had been cut in two and soaked in a solution of sulphate of copper; and this test most beautifully marked out the limits of the phosphates in that grain. Profiting by this interesting experiment, and observing that the phosphates were indicated only in the *cotyledon* of corn, Dr. Jackson dissected out the cotyledons, analyzed them separately, and glacial phosphoric acid, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and ammonia were obtained. The proportions in the ashes of the whole corn, was but 1 per ct. of phosphates of lime, magnesia and free phosphoric acid, and a little silica.

The cotyledons taken separately gave 6.4 per ct. of fusible matter, which ran freely when melted. It consisted of

Phos. lime,	2.4
Phos. acid,	3.2
Phos. magnesia,	0.8

He also made an extensive series of researches on other seeds, both of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous plants, which determined the existence of the phosphates exclusively in their cotyledons. The specimens to which Mr Hayes' test had been applied, and which were exhibited to the Society, were peas and beans of various kinds, squash and pumpkin seeds, horse-chesnuts, the common chesnut, pea-nut, barley, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat and cocoa-nut; also potato tubers and turnip bulbs. In all these the existence of phosphates was demonstrated.

In almonds, walnuts, butternuts, and most oily seeds, the sulphate of copper fails to demonstrate the presence of phosphates.

The application of tincture of iodine proved the presence and limits of starch in the turnip, and in several other plants which were exhibited.

A sample of the hard and transparent portion of Indian corn, from which the oil and zeine had been removed by alcohol and ether, was proved by the iodine test to be starch. It was observed that weak tincture of iodine does not color this portion of the corn until the oil is removed. If strong tincture of iodine is employed, the alcohol removing the oil, causes the freed starch to take the blue color.

Beans and peas, consisting mostly of legumine, discovered by Braconnot, do not take a blue color like the starch containing grains, but become dark brown.

Specimens of various germinated and growing plants were also tested before the Society. In the potato sprout the starch was traced up into the plumule about half an inch, where it disappeared, and dextrine was present, the starch having undergone a metamorphosis into that substance. Similar experiments were tried on Indian corn, which had been grown about two inches high, in pure powdered quartz. The changes which the seed had undergone were quite interesting, and it was seen, by the iodine test, that the starch of the albumen had been absorbed, and was changed in the plumule into dextrine and sugar. The portion of the corn where the oil exists with starch and gluten, had begun to change, and iodine instantly forms a blue compound with the starch. On applying the sulphate of copper, the presence of phosphoric acid in the radicle and plumule, and a little around it, was readily proved.

On testing germinated English beans, the presence of phosphates was demonstrated in the cotyledons, but iodine did not prove the formation of starch from the legumin. The same experiment was performed with the common bean, with the same results. It will be interesting to study the changes which legumin (a substance now supposed to be identical with caseine,) undergoes in the process of germination. As yet, we know of no chemical researches on its transformations in the living plant.

Dr. J. had observed that cucurbitaceous plants contained nitrate of potash, and had consequently directed its application around the roots of such vines. Observations on such plants grown on nitrous ground, where old barns had been removed, proved the value of that salt as a manure for squashes, pumpkins and melons.

Dr. Jackson remarked, that he had satisfactorily proved, that the gluten of Indian corn, or the zeine of Gorham, contained 5 per ct. of nitrogen, which was naturally overlooked at a time when the means for exactly separating that element were unknown. Corn also contains 6 per ct. of oil.

The following reflections naturally suggest themselves, on considering the ingredients of Indian corn:

1st. The phosphates of lime and magnesia are essential ingredients of animal bones and of several different fibrous organs.

2d. Phosphate of ammonia exists in the albuminous and fibrous cerebral and nervous matters of animals.

3d. Nitrogen, so essential to animals, which is not absorbed in any other way than by the food received through the digestive organs, exists in the glutinous part of this grain.

4th. Starch, the matter which so readily undergoes transformations into other carbonaceous ingredients, exists in the corn, and is one of the most nutritive ingredients, capable of being converted into fat, or into any other matter having carbon, hydrogen and oxygen for their elements.

5th. The oil of corn is ready formed fat, requiring but little change in the animal economy.

6th. The peroxide of iron of corn, furnishes the red globules of the blood with that important ingredient, the transporter of oxygen, which gives the blood its renovating properties.

These ingredients, common also to other cereal grains, explain to us why they have been justly called the "staff of life."

[At the same meeting, Dr. Jackson submitted an analysis of the Raspberry, made by him, which we perceive is the same one that was copied into our columns two or three weeks since, from a London paper, in which it appeared without credit—the correspondent who communicated it, stating that he had *forgotten* to note his authority: had the authority been *English* instead of American, he might, perhaps, have remembered to give credit.]

Carrots for Horses.—We were lately told by the proprietor of one of the most extensive livery stables in this city, that he has had an experience of several years in feeding the common yellow carrots to his horses, and that he considers them the most valuable article for winter feed that he has ever used. He considers a peck of carrots and a peck of oats worth more for a horse than a bushel of oats alone; and for horses that are not constantly employed, the carrots alone are far preferable to oats. He would purchase carrots for his horses in preference to oats, even if they cost the same by the bushel; the price of carrots, however, is generally about half that of oats. His horses eat the carrots with a far better relish than oats—so much so, that if a peck of each are turned into the manger, they will eat all the carrots before they taste the oats. When fed constantly on carrots, a horse will drink scarcely a pail of water in a week. The culture of carrots is recommended to our farmers as worthy of their attention.—*Conn. Far. Gaz.*

To Destroy Caterpillars.—As soon as the nest can be seen, procure some pure spirits of ammonia, tie a piece of sponge to a pole that is long enough to reach the highest nests, fill the sponge with ammonia, and once filling will be sufficient to rub off and destroy from 30 to 40 nests.—*Amer. Agricult.*

[Very strong lye, applied as above, has been found effectual for the destruction of caterpillars.]

The juice of onions applied to the part stung by a bee, is said to afford immediate relief, in extracting the poison.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 8, 1844.

THE SEASON.

It would be a wonder indeed if we did not have something remarkable in every season—something to distinguish it from all others that have preceded it—at least in the imagination of the casual observer. Thus, we have the hottest weather for the season ever known; the coldest, the dryest, the most wet, the most forward, or backward, &c. There always has been *something* to complain of or wonder at, in each season, ever since we can remember, and no doubt this has been the case in former ages, and will be in ages to come.

If every farmer would keep a diary and note the changes of the weather and the progress of the seasons, it would be found, on comparison with past years, that what is considered unusual in the present, has occurred (and perhaps often) before. Last winter was noted for its severity; March for its cold and wet, and April has been the wonder of all, on account of the continued warm and pleasant weather. There has not been a working day during the last four weeks, ending on the 4th inst., that was unfavorable for labor out of doors, and not a day was lost by our hired men during that time. It may be said with truth, that there has not been a month so favorable for preparing the soil and making ready for planting, as the last April—perhaps not in the memory of the oldest man living.

If the month was improved as it should have been, our farmers are now all ready for planting their corn, and many have already committed the seed to the ground. According to the old Indian rule, it is high time (in this neighborhood) that it should be planted, if it has not been, for the "oak leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear," and the trees indicate an unusually forward season, at least one fortnight earlier than the average of the last ten years. Our apricots were in bloom this season the 15th of April; cherries, plums and peaches in full bloom the 26th—and now, (May 6th,) the pears and many of the apple trees are also in full bloom—and on the cherry, not a vestige of the flowers are to be seen. We doubt whether there is any record of an earlier bloom for the last 30 years.

The late Hon. John Lowell was very particular in noting the progress and characteristics of the seasons in his diary, extracts from which have often been published in the N. E. Farmer, for the instruction of the public. In an article of this kind communicated by Mr Lowell, and published in vol. xvii. page 371, he gives the time of blossoming of fruit trees, of five early and five backward seasons. "The earliest of all seasons," he says, "was in 1825; that year, according to his diary, cherries began to open April 25th, and apples May 8th." *This* year we noticed the opening of the cherry as soon soon as the 23d of April, and apple blossoms began to open the 3d inst., so that the present season is *earlier* than "*the earliest*." We can remember a season even earlier than the present, but for it must look a long way back the vista of time. This we should not remember were it not connected with peculiar associations. We should like to be informed more particularly about this season, if any records were made by any gentleman respecting it. It was on the 26th of April, 1808, we left the paternal roof to take up our abode in the city; and as, with an aching heart, we bid adieu to the home of our childhood, we noticed the apple trees were in full bloom, and as we proceeded on the way, observed the ground under many of the trees white with the fallen petals. This is all we remember about the season, except on May morning, as those who had gone out into the country "Maying," returnd with Lilacs in bloom, and other flowers of the season.

Notwithstanding the unusual forwardness of the present season, we would caution the inexperienced not to be hasty in planting their cucumbers, melons, and even their beans, for a general crop—for the month of May is usually so variable, that even a severe frost or a snow storm, would not be an occurrence unprecedented. We remember one season (it must have been one of the cold ones,) about 12 years back, while residing 30 miles in the interior, we had a snow storm on the 24th of May: the apple trees were then in full bloom. The ground was as white as ever it was in the winter, and remained so the greater part of a day after the storm subsided, contrasting strangely with the green foliage of the trees and their beautiful flowers. Hard frosts followed for two or three nights, but we do not remember that the fruit was destroyed.

In the communication of Mr Lowell, already alluded to, he says—"In my experience, frosts in the spring seldom hurt the fruits, even the tenderest: never, I believe, unless severe enough to discolor the young foliage. No, the great enemy to fruit is cold—long-continued rains, or north-east storms, while the blossoms are expanded, checking the ascent of sap while the fruit is setting, or just after it is set. This is the cause of the falling of the young apples, pears, cherries and peaches, sometimes after they arrive at the size of chesnuts."

So, reader, do not feel much alarmed if we should have a few frosty nights before the month is out, but look out sharp for a long, cold north-easter.

It is thought by some that a dry April, like the last is prejudicial to the grass, and alarmists have already raised the price of hay;—but this is a great mistake. It is well known that one extreme follows another, and it is not improbable that the dry April may be followed by a wet May,—and a great crop may be anticipated. The refreshing showers of Friday and Saturday nights, with the warm weather, has put a very promising aspect upon grass as well as every thing else, and causes the farmer's heart to sing for joy, in unison with every living creature in the country, and we might almost say that even the trees clap their hands and shout for joy.

SPLENDID FLOWERING TREES.

Mr John A. Kenrick, Nonantum Dale, has in flower trees of the *Magnolia Soulangiana*, and a superb specimen of the *M. Conspicua*. The trees are about 15 feet high, and finer specimens, it is said, cannot be found in the State. The *M. Conspicua*, is a deciduous tree, which produces abundance of white flowers about the size of lilies. The *M. Soulangiana* is a hybrid, and the flowers equally splendid. These trees present a very fine appearance at this early season. The Nurseries of Mr Kenrick are at a convenient distance from the city for a pleasant afternoon ride, in which direction we would recommend our friends to go, and witness a sight not often to be met; calling, either in going out or in returning, on the brothers Winship, and see what improvements have been made in their extensive grounds. Friends always welcome.—*Transcript.*

Cucumbers.—In order to check mildew upon these, remove the worst leaves, and sprinkle the remainder with sulphur.

Asparagus.—When your asparagus has made its summer shoot, give the beds weekly a dressing of salt and guano, dissolved in water, at the rate of 1-2 a cwt. of each per acre, continued for six weeks.—*Gard. Chron.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 4, 1844.

From W. E. Carter, Hyacinths, different varieties; Saxifrage cordifolia, Ribes aureum, Cystus alpinus.

From Miss Sumner, two handsome Bouquets.

From J. Breck; Hyacinths of different sorts; Polyanthus, Pansies, &c.

From the garden of Madame Bigelow, of Medford, beautiful specimens of a new seedling double-flowering White Peach. The flowers were large, pure white, and very showy. It is deserving of extensive cultivation: as an ornamental plant, it will rank among the early flowers as one of Flora's gems.

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Chm'n.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Mr J. F. Allen, of Salem, fine specimen of Grapes, viz: Black Hamburg, and Chasselas Bar Sur Aube, the latter grown in a pot, the vine bearing eight bunches of 1-2 a pound each; berries good size for the kind.

Peaches, var. Royal George Clingstone. The specimens were large and finely colored.

Strawberries, var. Early Virginia and Monthly.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm n.*

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Asparagus by Mr George Walsh, of Charlestown, and Mr David Hill, of West Cambridge. The specimens by Mr Hill were very large.

For the Committee, S. WALKER.

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

It was the opinion of the celebrated Tull, that good crops might be produced from the same soil for an indefinite period, simply by maintaining the earth in a finely pulverized state, in order that the roots of the growing crop might the more easily expand in every direction in quest of food; and notwithstanding the fallacy of the theory, so far as it regards the efficacy of the mere act of pulverization without other physical means, no one can doubt the very great utility of thoroughly refining the soil we intend to crop. A very large portion of the fertility of every soil is derived from the atmosphere—principally through the process denominated æration, and by which it becomes impregnated or imbued with those fructifying gaseous agents, the action of which, under proper circumstances, and the laws of a well balanced and regulated economy, are so indispensable in the primary developement and final maturation of the plant. Of the many ærified and volatile substances imbibed by the soil, the most important, perhaps, and valuable, as regards its action upon vegetation, is ammoniacal gas, and which, being copiously evolved wherever large quantities of animal manures are used, or permitted to ferment, in a free atmosphere, is greedily absorbed by the soil. Now the capacity of the soil to absorb this gas, depends upon its *fineness*, its *porosity*, and the minute pulverization or disintegration of the granules of which it is composed. The more thoroughly this operation is performed, the more copious, of course, will be the influx of this fecundating gas, and the more permeable will the soil be to the roots by which it is to be absorbed and taken up. It should ever be remembered, that, other circumstances being similar, the absorbent capacity of the soil is precisely in the ratio of the surface exposed.—*Maine Cult.*

☞Our exchanges from all parts of the country, speak most favorably of the appearance of the wheat and other crops.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 5.

May, 1844.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	29	45	60	57	N. W.
Tuesday,	30	36	64	54	E.
Wednesday,	1	53	77	73	S.
Thursday,	2	62	80	65	S.
Friday,	3	57	82	70	S. E.
Saturday,	4	48	60	51	E.
Sunday,	5	48	70	75	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET —Monday, May 6, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 700 Sheep, and 2000 Swine. 60 Beef cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Prices have declined and we reduce our quotations. Extra $5,25 a 5,37. First quality $5,00; second quality $4 50 a 4,75; third quality $3 75 a 4. A few cattle were sold on Saturday at something more than our highest quotations.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Dull. Small lots from $1,25 to $3,75. Weathers from 3,00 to $4,50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 5 1-4 a 5 1-2 for sows, and 6 1-4 a 6 1-2 for barrows. A very choice lot 5 3-4 a 6 3-4. Old Hogs from 4 to 5. At retail from 5 to 7 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 00 to 2 12 per bushel. Red Top 68 to 70 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 10c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $3 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. About all the late arrivals have either been sold or gone into store. The demand for Corn continues limited, and present quoted rates are barely obtainable.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 to 00—Southern, round yellow, old, 51 a 52—Southern flat yellow, new, 48 a 50—do. do. white 47 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 73 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 72 —Oats, Southern, 30 a 32—Northern do. 00 to 37½—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 0 0—Bran, 00 a 00.

FLOUR. There has been a good demand throughout the week, which increased considerably at the close, with a better feeling among holders. Several large parcels in the market are still limited above present prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $0 00 a 5 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 87—do. free of garlic, $4 87 a 5 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 87 —Fredericksburg, low P'd 4 mos. $4 87 a 4 94—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 0 00 a 0 00. —Georgetown, $4 87 a 5 50—Richmond Canal, $4 87 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 5 25 —do. Country $4 87 a 5 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 06 a 5 12— do fancy brands $5 18 a 5 37 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 87 a 5 12. Rye. $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS. The market has been very languid throughout the week, and prices are a shade lower for nearly all the articles under this head. The sales correspond to the present quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $6 75 a 7 00—Navy—$6 00 a 6 25.—No. 1, $5 50 a 6 00—do Prime $5 00 a 5 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 00 00—do Clear $11 00 a 11 50 do. Mess, $9 00 a 9 75—do Prime $7 50 a 7 75—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 15 a 18—do store, uninspected, 10 a 12—do dairy, 18 cts. a 20—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 00 a 0 —do South and Western, 5½ a 6½ — Hams, Boston, 7 a 7½ — Southern and Western, 6 a 6½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 3 a 4½ —do new milk, 4½ a 5½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All where of the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per et. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 40—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35 —1-4 and common do 28 a 32 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 17 — Bengasi do 6 a 13—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 15—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 35—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

The transactions of the week comprise about 200 bales first sort, for export, and one or two parcels for home consumption.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 6½ a 7 ; 2d do 4½ a 5.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

EGGS. 12 a 14.

FARM FOR SALE

One of the most pleasant situations in the middle of the town of Pepperell—the farm of the late Rev. James Howe, containing 44 acres of first rate land, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land, well watered and fenced, with a two story house and two barns, one 36 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the same, and all other convenient out buildings. There are a variety of fruit trees on the farm. *Terms easy.* For further particulars inquire of SETH NASON, on the premises, or to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. April 20.

POTTAWATTAMIE BEAN.

The subscribers are happy to inform their customers and friends that they have received a new and superb variety of early BUSH BEAN, of excellent flavor, and very prolific. It surpasses in beauty any variety now cultivated among us. The name of "Pottawattamie" has been given to it on account of its having been received from that tribe of Indians in Iowa, by whom it is cultivated. Price 37½ cents per quart. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 17, 1844.

SPLENDID FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscribers have received the following choice Flower Seeds which they offer at 6 1-4 cents per package, except those marked otherwise.

Extra fine German Asters, 8 varieties.
Fine double Balsams (sorts.)
Extra fine do 12½ cents.
Cosmos bipinnatus 12 "
Campanula pulcherrima 12½ cents.
——— pyramidalis alba 12½ cents.
——— do azurea 12½ cents.
Chinese Primrose 12½ cents.
Cleome Grandiflora 12½ cents
Didiscus cerulea 12½ cents.
Erysimum Perofiskiana.
Geraniums, from superb flowers 33½ cents.
Lupinus pollyphyllus 12½ cents.
——— var alba 12½ cents
——— rivularis 12½ cents.
——— Crookshankii 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ cents.
——— odoratus 12½ cents.
Lophospermum Siandem 12½ cents.
Mimulus Hudsonia 12½ cents.
——— cardinalis splendens 12½ cents.
Madagascar periwinkle 12½ cents.
Pentstemon Millerii 12½ cents
——— hybridus 12½ "
——— gentianoides 12½ cents.
——— splendens 12½ "
Salpiglossis, fine sorts 12½ "
Schizanthus Hookerii 12½ "
——— obtusifolia.
——— new white.
——— humilus.
——— pinnata.
Portulacci Gilesii, 25 cents.
Phlox Drummondi 12½ "
Verbena, fine scarlet, and from other choice sorts 12½ cts.
——— aubletia.
——— urticifolia—With many other rare sorts.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 19, 1844.

FINE BONE MANURE.

The subscribers have on hand, Fifty Barrels of fine pulverised Bone Manure, mixed with the marrow of the bone. It was produced from a manufactory when the bone was sawed in a wet state. It must be a very valuable article.

Also, Fifty Barrels fine Bone Dust, in a dry state, principally saw dust, and the refuse of a manufactory.

March 20, 1844. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FINE PICOTEE PINK SEED.

The subscribers have for sale a few packages of Pink Seed, saved from the varieties of double Pinks which were exhibited by them at the Horticultural Rooms, and for which they obtained premiums the last season. This is probably the finest seed of American growth ever offered for sale. Price 25 cents per package. Also extra fine English Picotee and Carnation seed at 12½ cents per package.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 6, 1844.

MUCK MANUAL.

The Farmer's Muck Manual, by Dr. S. L. Dana—price 62 1-2 cents, for sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

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JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz :

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hills' Early, Early Dwarf, do. Charlton, do. Frame, do. Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop's Dwarf, for borders, Knights' Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tall do.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwarf China, do. Mohawk, do. Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do. do. Kidney Pole, Dwarf Kidney, do. Case knife, do. Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar-loaf, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Hope, Early Sugar-loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds.

Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Brocolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, sweet Marjorum, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips, more than twenty fine varieties.

They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new Flower Seeds, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

GRASS SEEDS,

At wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c., &c., of the best quality and for sale low.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz :—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT TREES.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish every description of Fruit Trees, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. The autumn is a suitable time to transplant many Trees and Plants, and often times more convenient than in spring. We have as great a variety of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. as can be found in the country, and offer them at the lowest prices. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Oct. 11, 1843

NITRATE OF SODA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJAMIN BANGS, No. 39 & 40, Lewis' Wharf, has for sale, a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country has been found highly beneficial on grass land, trees and plants generally.

Boston, March 20, 1844. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Thief Cheated.—The story of whittling out shoe-pegs and selling them for oats, reminds me of a Yankee pedlar, who stopped for the night at a public house, and, like all other humane travellers, went to the stable before retiring for the night, to see how dobbin fared. On his way to the stall, he came in contact with a country wagon, loaded, as he supposed, from the feeling of the bags, with *oats*. Now, a Yankee pedlar is the last man on earth to let his nag go hungry when there is plenty of provender within reach. Quick as thought, his plan was laid, and as quickly executed. A bag was taken from the stranger's wagon, the mouth untied, and dobbin's trough very liberally supplied with its contents. The next morning, the countryman observed that his bags had been misplaced, and a part of his cargo missing. Circumstances led him to suspect the pedlar aforesaid, and on examination of the premises, a half bushel of *shoe pegs* of which his load was composed, was found under dobbin's nose, untasted and undamaged. The pedlar sloped before breakfast.—*Bangor Whig.*

WARREN'S GARDEN AND NURSERY,

NONANTUM VALE, BRIGHTON,

FLORAL SALOON AND SEED STORE,

No. 1 *TREMONT TEMPLE,* (*late Tremont Theatre*) BOSTON.

The proprietor of this establishment is now ready to receive and execute orders for Fruit; Ornamental Trees; Grape Vines; Shrubbery; Roses; Strawberry Plants, &c. in any quantity and of the most valuable kinds at short notice, properly packed and secured for transportation to any part of the United States or Provinces.

The catalogue for 1844 which has been prepared with scrupulous care, contain a list of the choicest sorts of Pears; Apples; Plums; Cherries; Peaches; Apricots and Nectarines; Grape Vines; Raspberries; Gooseberries; Strawberries; Currants; Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; Ornamental Trees; Herbaceous Plants; Roses; Green House Plants; Dahlias, &c.

A new feature has been added in the catalogue which renders it particular valuable for purchasers who are desirous of improving their orchards and grounds by planting only the most approved, superior and productive varieties. It is by columns and abbreviations, the meaning of which is explained under every different kind of fruit, so that a large number of the most important characters by which the different varieties are distinguished may be seen at a glance.

While the list of fruits may not be found so extensive as in some other catalogues, it contains every kind of value, and all new and improved varieties are added as soon as their qualities are tested. Nevertheless any variety that may be ordered can always be supplied, on as reasonable terms as are afforded any other nurseries.

The list of *DAHLIAS* comprises upwards of 300 of the choicest varieties of this gorgeous and splendid flower, most of them prize varieties. Dry roots ready for delivery early in the spring, and in pots from the middle of April to the 1st June.

STRAWBERRIES of the most productive and best varieties, for sale in any quantity. None but healthy and strong plants will be suffered to leave the nursery.

GRAFTS and *SCIONS* of most of the kinds named in the Catalogue can be obtained in their season.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, of all the rare and splendid kinds, always on hand at the Saloon, where visitors are respectfully invited to call.

GRAPE VINES; ASPARAGUS, and other roots constantly for sale.

Also, a great variety of choice *GARDEN* and *FLOWER SEEDS,* all of this year's growth, and warranted fresh, genuine and true to their names.

Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Books.

Gardening Implements; Flower Vases, &c. &c. The whole enumerated in a new descriptive Catalogue, which will be given *gratis* on application. All orders for trees will be delivered at one day's notice. Every tree and plant will be warranted by the subscriber, as to its distinctive character and goodness.

Boquets and cut flowers, can be obtained any day in the week at the saloon. Flowers furnished for decorations, at short notice. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 3.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY.

BRIGHTON NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The season for transplanting is at hand, and all those who wish to supply themselves with choice Fruit and ornamental Trees, can be furnished at short notice with the finest varieties by the proprietors of this celebrated nursery.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c &c.

Cotalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed to insure safety in long voyages.

Orders lsft at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 & 52 North Market street, will be delivere the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

March 27, 1844.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

Columbia Street.

SAMUEL POND, NURSERYMAN,

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES.—Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, &c. &c. &c.

TREES of an extra size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city, free of expense.

Also scions of Pears, Plums and Cherries.

FRUIT AND ORNMENTAL TREES, &C.

S. & G. HYDE'S NURSERY, NEWTON.

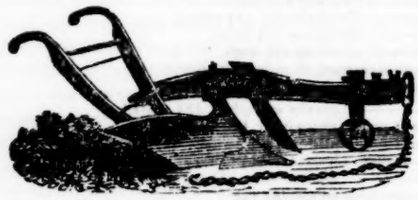
The subscribers have for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, comprising the best varieties of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Quinces.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Pœonies, Buckthorn, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention. Trees packed to insure safety to distant places. S. & G. HYDE.

Newton, April 3, 1844.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has be n very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

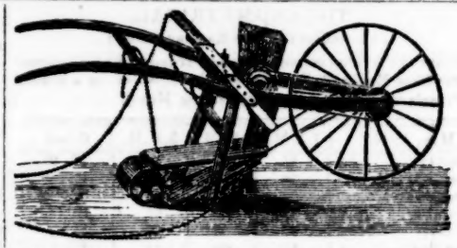
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NONANTUM HILL.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees of fine sizes, 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large green house is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants Gooseberries, Strawberries—of kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splended Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co. 51 & 52 North Market street, John G. Locke, Esq., or Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq., Framingham. WILLIAM KENRICK.

March 6. eptM15 Nonantum Hill, Newton.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING.

Those who wish to obtain Scions for grafting, are reminded that this month is the time to cut grafts. It is important that orders should be sent during the month to ensure execution, as it is impossible to keep a full assortment on hand. We have a supply of the following, cut from bearing trees, viz: *Apples*—Baldwin, Greening, Roxbury Russet, Porter, Hubbardston, Nonsuch, and other varieties.

Pears.- Bartlett, Seckle, Jargonelle, and other varieties can be cut if ordered.

Also, Plum and Cherry Scions.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 20, 1844.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

21 School Stree.